

delay has been caused in framing rules under a new Act. Probably in this particular case also, it was taken into account.

We have fixed a time-limit that in no case should the delay in framing rules exceed more than six months. Even in that case, a six months' delay is also inordinate and it must be explained. I am not sure of this particular Act, but I will find out. I have just made a note and I will later put it up before Parliament as to why this delay has taken place, and whether the rules under the old Act have caused some difficulty. We will try to explain the position.

Mr. Speaker: I would make a general suggestion to hon. Ministers. Whenever under a Central Act rules have to be framed, it is no doubt desirable that the State Governments should also be consulted. But let there be a deadline of, say, six months of the passing of the Act. Otherwise, it would be useless. If rules are framed, sent to State Governments, and they are finalised thereafter within this period, it would serve the purpose. There is one advantage with regard to rules; for making rules from time to time, hon. Ministers need not come to the House. They may frame rules and then place them on the Table of the House. There is that flexibility under the rules. Even if, in practice, some rules are found to be difficult, let them be implemented. Thereafter, let them be changed from time to time. The hon. Chairman of the Committee will also insist upon not extending the time-limit beyond six months.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: In this case, more than a year has elapsed.

Mr. Speaker: This is for hereafter.

Sardar Hukam Singh: We suggested a time-limit of three months, but the Ministry took objection to that saying that in some cases it might not be practicable or possible to finalise them within three months. So, we have given the limit, and the Government

have agreed, that in no case it should exceed six months.

Shri Tyagi: It may go down as a mandate to the Government, since you have already been pleased to give a ruling.

Mr. Speaker: I have requested them.

उत्तर-प्रवेश-बिहार सीमा

*६८७. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गंगा तथा घाघरा नदियों के बहाव के कारण बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकारों के बीच जो सीमा संबंधी विवाद हो गया है उसको मुलझाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये और अब मामला किस स्थिति में है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : दोनों राज्य सरकारों के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने प्रधान मंत्री से अनुरोध किया है कि वे गंगा और घाघरा नदियों के साथ साथ पक्की सीमा निर्धारित करने के लिये एक मध्यस्थ नियुक्त कर दें। राज्य सरकारें मध्यस्थ को निर्णय के लिये सौंपे जाने वाली समस्याओं को अंतिम रूप दे रही हैं। इस के बाद अगली कार्यवाही की जाये

I shall read it in English also.

A request has been made to the Prime Minister by the Chief Ministers of the two State Governments to appoint an arbitrator for the settlement of a firm boundary between the States along the rivers Ganga and Ghagra. The terms of reference for the arbitrator are being finalised by the State Governments. Further action will be taken when this has been done.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री के पास इस प्रकार की

प्रायःना बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने कब भेजी थी और क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने इस संबंध में किसी मध्यस्थ को नियुक्त करने का कार्य किया है और अगर नहीं किया है, तो कब तक उसकी नियुक्ति हो जाएगी ?

Shri Datar: This question was under consideration at various levels. Ultimately, the two Chief Ministers approached the Prime Minister. Then, before the arbitrator could be appointed, the points at dispute had to be settled, and that is the reason why we have approached the two State Governments for giving us their opinion regarding the terms of reference.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के बीच सीमा विवाद के झगड़े का मूल आधार क्या है ? कौन कौन सी बातें मत भेद की हैं जिन को सुलझाना कठिन हो गया है ?

Shri Datar: As soon as the terms of reference are settled, the whole thing will be clear.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I want to know the points of dispute between the two Governments.

Shri Datar: The points of dispute are: a sharp change in the bed of the rivers Gaghra and Ganga, because of which certain villages which were on one side have gone to the other side. Therefore, the two Governments are anxious to have a firm line determined.

Shri Kamal Singh: There are large areas on both sides of the river which are not under the proper jurisdiction of either Government, and till the matter is finally decided, the tendency is that neither Government gives proper attention to the civil administration of the area.

Mr. Speaker: That is the trouble in all border disputes.

Shri Kamal Singh: I would like to know what Government intend to do for the proper development of these areas pending a final decision.

Shri Datar: There is some material with the two Governments for settling this border line. When they could not do it themselves at different levels, the Prime Minister was approached. He stated he would appoint an arbitrator provided the terms of reference were settled between the parties, and the matter is now at this stage.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's question is different. The same difficulty arose with regard to Madras and Andhra. While the disputes were going on, the villages there were not cared for either by the one State Government or the other. The same thing would happen to these villages. Naturally, in whichever side the villages remain, they should be taken care of.

Shri Datar: I see the point. I am quite sure the two Governments are taking care of all the villages, including the disputed villages.

Mr. Speaker: He need not be so sure. Unfortunately, neither Government takes care of them. That is what happens.

Shri Datar: That point will be taken into account in expediting the matter.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may write to them.

Shri Tyagi: Does the disputed strip of land consist of agricultural fields only or some villages also? If it involves some village population also, will their consent be taken before a final decision, or will a decision be forced on them?

Shri Datar: All these questions will be considered by the arbitrator. What the hon. Member has stated will also be duly taken into account by the arbitrator. It is not merely lands, but villages are also concerned.

Shri Tyagi: Does it include village land or village population?

Mr. Speaker: What does he mean? he has mentioned villages are included. Villages means huts, and if there are huts, there are men also.

Shri Narasimhan: Can the Government give an indication of the population involved?

Shri Datar: It will not be possible.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: We are not progressing at all. Next question.

Oil Pipelines

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*688. { **Shri Kodyan:**
Shri Sadhan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 450 on the 14th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the scheme to lay a network of pipelines in the country to transport refined petroleum products has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). In terms of the Agreement concluded by the Government of India with ENI of Italy in August, 1961, the ENI have offered to prepare a detailed Project Report and Tender Documents in respect of two pipelines from Barauni to Delhi and from Barauni to Calcutta; this offer has been accepted by Government. Further decision will be taken after the receipt of the Project Report.

An offer has also been received from M/s. Bechtel Corporation of the USA for the preparation of preliminary project study for a product pipeline between Nunmati and Siliguri; this offer is under consideration.

Shri Kodyan: What would be the approximate estimate of expenditure for laying these pipelines?

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The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Let us wait for the project report.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that this Calcutta-Barauni-Delhi products pipeline is proposed to be built in collaboration with ENI, may I know whether it is technical collaboration or financial collaboration?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not know why the word "collaboration" has been specifically chosen by my hon. friend. It is technical assistance by the Italian firm, and the credit that is advanced by them to us is to be utilised for the construction of this pipeline.

Shri Hem Barua: I used the word "collaboration" in view of the fact that ENI is offering 100 million dollar credit to us. I wanted to know whether a part of it is to be utilised for the construction of the pipeline.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I said the same thing, that once the project report is accepted by the Government, this credit will be utilised.

Mr. Speaker: Credit is different from collaboration.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is not collaboration.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : यह कितने इंच की पाइप होगी और क्या यह एग्जैमिन किया गया है कि इस के जरिये आयल प्राइवट्स को ले जाना ज्यादा इकोनोमिकल होगा बनिस्बत रेल के ?

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : पाइप-लाइन से जब पेट्रोलियम प्राइवट्स को भेजा जाता है तो वह रेलवे से ज्यादा इकोनोमिकल होता ही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पाइप कितने इंच का होगा ?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We are waiting for the project report.